Business Notices.

Long Beach Hotel, Long Beach, L. I., remains

open until Sept. 15th. Permit No Substitution. Insist Upon Having CARL H. SCHULTZ'S pure and correct Mineral Waters.

New-York Daily Tribune.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 6, 1899.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The steamer Saturnus, coasting under the American flag, was captured and burned by insurgent Filipinos; the crew of the steamer is missing. — General Mercler, Colonel Picquart and other actors in the Dreyfus drama, as well as many newspaper men, are arriving in Rennes to attend the trial of Dreyfus.

Ex. Spaaker, Reed, Richard, Croker, and FOREIGN.-The steamer Saturnus, Ex-Speaker Reed, Richard Croker Ex-speaker Reed, Kindard Charles et al. Ex-speaker Reed, Kindard St. Paul for America from Southampton; Mr. Croker talked at Wantage, his English 1 sidence, to a Tribune reporter about New-York City polities. — The visit of the French Foreign Minister to St. Petersburg gives general satisfaction of the Press of the to Russian diplomatists. Denmark visited the Emperor Francis Joseph at Denmark visited the Emperor Francis Joseph at Ischl, Austria. — The flagship Olympia, with Admiral Dewey on board, arrived at Naples; the Admiral received the customary official courtesies. — Boats with nineteen of the crew of the British steamer Winthrope arrived at Muros, Spain. — The Transvaal Government has accepted the British proposal for a joint inquiry into the grievances of the Outlanders.

DOMESTIC — The Argentine Minister to the

DOMESTIC .- The Argentine Minister to the United States denied reports that South and Central American republics were thinking of forming an alliance against this country. forming an alliance against this country.

The Treasury Department has decided to resume the issue of gold certificates in order to meet the expected demand for currency for moving the crops. — The yellow fever situation at the Hampton Soldiers' Home was greatly improved the grant of the country of the crops. proved; the garrison of Fort Monroe sailed for Plum Island, in Long Island Sound.

Minister Powell has informed the State Depart-Minister Powell has informed the State Department that the presence of a United States warship in Haytian waters may be necessary.

Vice-President Hobart arrived at Plattsburg.

— The Defender beat the Vigilant and the Navahoe in a race off Newport.

— The American and German Samoan Commissioners are on their way home, having just been heard from at Honolulu.

— Altgeld announced that silver would not be made a paramount issue of the Democratic platform. the Democratic platform.

CITY .- Stocks fell off in price. = at Brighton: St. Clair, Musette, Silver Garter, Ethelbert, Grey Jacques, Dan Cupid, Merlin, —— An electric storm burst over the city and neighborhood at 4:45 o'clock. The lightning struck in many places, and three lives were lost in Brooklyn; streets were flooded and travel blocked for hours; the Arverne Hotel and the smokestack of the Brighton Beach Hotel's elecsmokestack of the Brighton Beach Hotel's elec-tric plant were struck. —— Justice Fitzgerald took no action in the case of the alleged con-tempt of Councilmen in the Hall of Records case. —— A woman who had taken headache powders was removed from the St. Cloud Hotel to Bellevue Hospital, where she died. —— M. D. Whitman, the National champion, won the eigeles in the Long Island lawn tennis tournasingles in the Long Island lawn tennis tournament at Southamptor

THE WEATHER-Indications for to-day Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 89 degrees; lowest, 71; average, 77%.

THE DEMOCRATIC LEADERSHIP.

Rumors continue to be circulated from St. Louis of certain mysterious combinations in politics which have for their object a change in Democratic National leadership. Ever since it was decided last May in that city, at an informal conference of Democratic National Committeemen, to put a younger and more active politician than Senator Jones, of Arkansas, at the head of the National organization, gossip has busied itself in Missouri over the ulterior and hidden significance of the shift about to be made in party managers. Ex-Governor William J. Stone, it was unanimously agreed, of the National Committee, and with his adand powerful factor would be created in Democratic politics. What role Mr. Stone would play in the Presidential struggle of 1900 was, course, not clearly defined; but hints have even the nomination for the Presidency itself.

to these whisperings from St. Louis of a covert or open campaign to transfer to other shoulders than Colonel Bryan's the burdens of party leadership. Governor Stone's abilitles are unquestioned and his political ambitions are doubtless far reaching; but there is nothing in displace Colonel Bryan as the recognized leader deed, whatever Mr. Stone's personal inclinations might be, he is too good a politician to he might use if he wished to create it. invite the difficult and unequal struggle involved in any attempt to break Colonel Bryan's Stone's elevation to the temporary chairmanship of the National Committee was accomplished without friction two weeks ago at Chilenged Colonel Bryan's prestige; nor did the ex-Governor's election qualify in the slightest the easy mastery shown by the Nebraska leader both in influencing the committee's deliberations and in shaping, as its mouthpiece, next year's campaign policy through his Auditorium

The odds against Mr. Stone in a contest for the party leadership would, under present conditions, be practically overwhelming. As an expansionist he is clearly out of touch with the Bourbon sentiment of a party which has acted pretty consistently on the theory that the Suspected of lukewarmness to the cause of tremist free coinage organizations which have stripe, he is distrusted by the Southern leaders, who since Mr. Cleveland's election in 1892 have lost faith in alliances of any sort between the South and the East. Moreover, as a committee room politician, pure and simple, how could the Missouri ex-Governor be expected should be more careful. Certainly he should not

knows the tricks of the Cabinet, but can enforce his purposes and policies through a gift of oratory which few American politicians have been fortunate enough to command.

To our way of thinking no vacancy exists at present in the important post to which Mr. Stone is thought by his St. Louis friends to only thing that could be called feeling adverse aspire. Nor, if Mr. Bryan's political activity continues, will the placard "Leader Wanted" be hung out at Democratic National Headquarters for some time to come.

A MONUMENTAL "HOLD UP."

Tammany heads of departments who are exceedingly exasperated because the Municipal Assembly refuses to vote for various bond issues would be glad to have the public understand that their indignation is based on high moral considerations, and especially on a keen sense of official responsibility for the welfare of the city. There are, as we have said repeatedly, certain municipal obligations long past due which ought to be paid without further delay, not only because it is a disreputable thing to leave just debts unsettled, but also because an extravagant interest charge is running against the city. In respect to these items there can be no doubt as to what decency and economy require, and if mandamus proceedaction on the part of the Municipal Assembly the public is altogether likely to approve their

use. But these are not the only proposed bond issues which Tammany officials feel concerned about and would be rejoiced to force the Municipal Assembly to approve. Indeed, we have no doubt that Mr. Moss is right in declaring that there are various other enterprises in which members of the city government take a far deeper and more personal interest-such, for example, as the street paving job, for which Commissioner Keating wants \$2,000,000. They accordingly think that it is a gross outrage on the part of the Assembly to withhold its consent to the necessary contraction of debt for this purpose, and not improbably have hoped, readily believe that he was acting with sinister as Mr. Moss suggests, that judicial discipline diplomacy. in one case would operate to give them a free hand in other cases. But without passing on the merits of their complaint that the Assembly is obstinately and selfishly and disreputably "holding up" important public improvements, it may not be inappropriate to allude to another conspicuous "hold up" for which the Mayor and some of his closest advisers have long been responsible, and from which they have unquestionably derived great satisfaction.

For more than sixteen months-since April 7 1898, to be exact-the Counsel to the Corpora tion has had in his possession the form of contract prepared by the Rapid Transit Commis sion for the construction of an underground railroad. It was submitted to him in accordance with the law, but the law never intended that he should put it in a pigeon-hole and re fuse to take any action concerning it. His authority in respect to the form of contract was bestowed upon him in order that he might protect the interests of the city by pointing out technical defects if any existed, not that he might betray its interests by blocking an undertaking which an immense majority of the voters had deliberately approved at a pop ular election. Least of all was it supposed that the city's legal adviser would insolently decline to pay the slightest heed to earnest and respectful requests that he would give the matter his attention. The Corporation Counsel has not been asked to approve the form of contract. He has merely been asked to say whether or not he considers it properly drawn, and to point out defects if he discovers any. For sixteen months he has maintained absolute silence on the subject, having been sustained in that course by Mayor Van Wyck, who, with similar contempt for the Commission of which he is ex officio a member, has not even had the decency to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from its president asking him in the most respectful terms to express his opinion of the rapid transit project and the city's probable financial ability to carry it out in the near future.

This, it appears to us, is a "hold up" in comparison with which the offence aneg Tammany administration against the Municipal Assembly is of small proportions and importance. The Mayor and his advisers are "holding up" the whole city of New-York, whose will was declared five years ago by a majority of more than three to one of the voters, and whose demand for relief has been constantly growing more insistent. We do not know whether or not the courts could be successfully invoked to compel the Counsel to the Corporation to report upon the form of contract for underground roads which he has been obstinately and insolently "holding up" for sixteen months, but we are convinced that a multitude of citizens would like to see such a legal process begun.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER'S FEARS.

Canadian statesmanship evidently continue was to be Mr. Jones's successor as chairman in need of antipyretics. It is disturbed by fearsome imaginings arising from the fevers in its vancement it was confidently predicted a new own blood. It has been carrying on a somewhat petty and by no means exciting negotiation with so much bluster that the dissipation in emotion seems to have resulted in a delusion that it has provoked real combat, and that it will not do not been wanting that he would dispute with for a Canadian official to come into the United Colonel Bryan not only the control of the ma- States as a friendly visitor. Nothing could be chinery of next year's National Convention, but further from the truth. Not even a windmill to break a lance upon would be found in Chicago Tee much importance should not be attached or any other city that Lord Minto might care to visit, and apparently Lord Minto, who is a well balanced Englishman, understands this himself, for his disposition has been to accept the invitation to attend the cornerstone laying of the Chicago postoffice next October. But his Canadian adviser, to whom he must yield in the matter, his attitude so far to indicate that he hopes to confures up visions of hissing mobs and, unless current reports misrepresent him, makes public of the Western and Southern Democracy. In- his disposition to foresee trouble between Canadians and Americans with the directness which

Lord Minto probably knows and Sir Wilfrid Laurier may be assured that nobody they would present hold upon the party. Though Mr. meet in the United States has the slightest bitterness of feeling because of the Alaska discussion. If any such feeling exists at all it is in the few persons in Alaska itself and on the Pacific cago, his choice for the post in no way chal- Coast who have a direct personal interest in opposition to the Canadian pretensions. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is not such a stranger to Canadian newspapers and their aggressive and bullying tone in dealing with the United States that he should attach great importance to recent criticisms which the uncalled for talk about war coming from his own official household has provoked in the American press. Naturally the American people take an American view of the boundary question. Smart paragraphers here may have said now and then some harsh things about Canadians, but smart paragraphers exist also in England and France and Canada, and chief business of an opposition is to oppose. are always saying such things on every concelvable subject. Serious and self-possessed statessilver, he has incurred the hostility of the ex- manship does not concern itself with such France and Russia have done the same; that things, and, above all, it does not magnify them undertaken the burden of keeping the party into points of irritation when it is sincerely seekloyal to the platform of 1896. Involved in deal- ing to promote good feeling. It acts on its pering with Eastern politicians of the Tammany ception of true public sentiment in a foreign country, and even if that is adverse finds friendship promoted by the courtesy of not unnecessarily telling a neighbor that it fears he is an enemy. Unofficial persons may say indiscreet

to hold his own against a rival who not only attribute to a whole nation a few newspaper remarks when he would be offended to have the counter utterances in his own country accepted as representative of himself. The Canadian Premier can hardly be unaware that, however much he and his side of the Alaska case may have been misunderstood in this country, the to his government-and that is rather weariness than resentment-has been produced not by irresponsible writers, but by words that came from official Ottawa itself. He can hardly expect that that weariness will be dispelled by any such expressions of distrust as his reported -we hope misreported-reply to the Chicago invitation.

In the midst of a delicate negotiation which, in spite of all difficult points of adjustment, was conducted by Great Britain and the United States without the remotest dream of any unfriendly outcome, from the Canadian Gopernment circle itself came sudden talk of obtaining Canadian rights by force. And now Sir Wilfrid Laurier, if he is correctly quoted, reproaches the people of the United States for making difficult and embarrassing the friendly visit which he wishes to pay! As diplomacy, that is inexplicable. As home party politics, it might perhaps be understood. If Sir Wilfrid were anxious to fire the Canadian heart, if he saw a menace to his power at home and his importance ings can be effectually employed to compel abroad in the close friendship between the United States and England, If he were, like Bismarck in 1870, looking for trouble, a seizure of pretexts for making Canadians believe themselves in danger of insult and provoking them in turn to be insulting might be expected. But Americans will not be inclined to form any such opinion of the motives of Canadian statesmen. They will rather believe-in spite of some hasty conclusions to the contrary that are sure to find their way into print-that Sir Wilfrid has been misquoted or misunderstood. And even if this explanation is not allowed them by facts, they will still believe that some local necessity, some provincialism of view, some thoughtlessness of a weary man, led Sir Wilfrid to characterize an American courtesy as untimely. They will not

THE SANITATION OF HAVANA.

It has been recognized for a long time that American capital and American business men are not going to Havana to any great extent until there is a prospect of improved sanitary conditions in that city. Havana is blest with a delightful climate. The temperature changes there are slight. It is so mild most of the year that the houses stand open to the passing breeze. The rainfall is but little larger than that of New-York City. The water supply is abundant and of good quality. Nevertheless, the death rate is a high one. Tuberculosis, yellow fever, malaria and rheumatism abound, especially among the poorer classes of people, who, as in many other cities, are crowded to gether closely in the part of the town which

The difficulties of the situation in Havana are discussed intelligently in the last number "The Engineering News" by E. Sherman Gould. As many of The Tribune's readers are already aware, the Cuban capital is almost entirely without sewers. The greater part of the city drains its house filth into cesspools. The latter are rarely walled, and their contents consequently soak out into the surrounding soil, which, in the course of years, has become horribly contaminated. Moreover, in the more densely populated districts, the houses are without cellars, and the cesspools are actually within the limits of the dwellings. However, the mildness of the climate renders feasible pretty fair ventilation. "If the sanitary conditions which prevail in Havana were found in connection with the tightly closed habitations made necessary by a Northern climate, the "death rate would be appalling," says Mr. Gould, and it is easy to believe him.

Obviously, the first step toward reform is the construction of a proper system of sewers. But before these are provided the question must be settled as to the disposal of their contents. Havana Bay is large, but it has a narrow entrance. The tide rises and falls there only about a foot and a half on the aver-Hence the discharge of the sewage into the harbor is not to be thought of. The flith would merely accumulate there, and make the bay one immense cesspool. The water is bad enough now, although little drainage from dwellings gets into it. The situation would be is flat wheeled and its fuses are burned out. intolerable if the sewage of 250,000 persons vere discharged into a reservoir from which there is practically no escape.

If the problem to be solved related to solid material, like garbage, cremation would serve the purpose admirably. In England a double benefit is secured by this procedure. Refuse is gotten rid of, and power in the form of electricity is generated at the same time. But the liquid filth of sewers cannot be treated in that manner. The possibility of purifying the stuff before it is discharged into the bay is considered by Mr. Gould. On this point he observes: 'Disposal areas' of considerable extent and of the right character of soll would be re-"quired, and would be difficult to find. Furthermore, they would be exposed alternately to the festering heat and torrential rains of 'a tropical climate, both of which are detrimental to successful operation. Whether the 'same objection would apply to an attempt to "utilize the sewage for fertilizing purposes in the adjacent farming region does not clearly appear. Successful experiments of this kind have been undertaken in Europe during the "last few years, and if the idea is available in the vicinity of Havana it might furnish the "most economical method of dealing with a 'troublesome question."

Mr. Gould's own notion is that a tunnel should be cut through the hills which separate the city from the ocean, on the east side of the bay, and that through this tunnel the sewage should be forced out to sea. Currents sweeping along the coast would carry it off to a sufficient distance to render it no longer a subject of anxiety. This plan, while the best in Mr. Gould's judgment, would also be the most expensive. Still, if the enterprise were undertaken under austices which precluded extravagance and dishonesty, it might prove the wisest, after all.

AMERICAN DEEDS-CHRISTIAN EXAMPLE. What would the Christian world like of us Americans? Judging from some of its journals, it wished us to let Spain alone in her misgoverned possessions or else to turn the latter over to Germany or France; to abstain entirely from any territorial acquisition, large or small, valuable or worthless, as compensation for intervention, and in general to limit our activity entirely to the territory within the United States. We do not happen to know any other Christian pation which itself pursues a similar course when it has just ground for complaint that a neighbor next door has become intolerable. It may as well be frankly said that, with infinitely less occasion. Germany has seized parts of China; that

Great Britain has taken parts of Africa, and that every other Christian nation has pushed barbarism back wherever it made the progress of civilized trade insecure. It may not be much to say, but it is at least something, that every other Christian nation has taken possession of exterior territory with infinitely less reason than the United States had for controversy with and irritating things, but the head of a State Spain.

Europe answers: "You found Spanish mis-

"government in Cuba intolerable, but you do not "propose instead American government; you only offer instead an anarchy called Cuban independence. Spain had to fight for years to keep any kind of order in that island, and events are showing that Cuban government would be less tolerable to any civilized nation than Spanish government." That is a charge which has to be frankly met. It casts no discredit on the United States if, seeking Cuban freedom, it refuses to gain anything itself by establishing the power of the United States The sole question is whether the Cubans will be found capable of free government in the civilized sense, and, if not, the United States will have the task of governing the island until the Cubans can govern it rightly.

No one can deny that there is some sense in the criticism that the United States has fought to enfranchise people who were not then and are not now demonstrably ready for freedom. That is not of much importance, but it may be frankly granted that the spirit of the people was not accurately judged from the declarations of insurgents. If all that is known of the temper of Cubans from the behavior of some of their leaders in Havana or Santiago had been known and accepted as a just measure of the population, war might have been postponed. Anarchy next door was a nulsance, but it was at least preferable to any anarchy for which Americans could be held responsible, and it was not then realized that little better than anarchy could be expected at the outset from a govern ment by Cubans alone. But if the United States can put the Cubans in the way to prepare to govern themselves creditably in the future it will have done more than its European critics have yet done. Which one of them, excepting Great Britain, has ever created a really self-governing and tolerably civil-

ized dependency? If the effort fails, is it discreditable in a nation to have sacrificed blood and treasure in an honest effort to extend the area of human freedom? Porto Rico will have the benefit of Amertean control, with equal rights for all. The Philippines will have that benefit also, or else the anarchy which some Americans and some foreign critics hungrily desire. It is for this country a question whether it shall try to benefit people outside its borders and not heretofore subjects of the United States. There is no European nation, it may be said with emphasis, which can mark out in its own career an ex ample for the United States in that respect Great Britain has planted colonies and sent thither Englishmen to govern them, but Great Pritain has never found it convenient to intrust to colonies the entire control of their own af fairs. What this country can do in that respect has yet to be seen, but it can hardly fall behind European examples.

The boycott in Cleveland is waning. An American community in which such a movement could last long would deserve to be held in general contempt, and would get its deserts.

Governor Candler of Georgia has the full courage of his convictions. His conduct in going to the rescue of a negro from a mob which was apparently forming to lynch him is deserving of high praise and admiration. Such an example of courage and determination on the part of the Chief Magistrate of the State can scarcely fail to add great force to his recent appeal to the officials and people of Georgia.

The president of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, who is trying to inflict upon this long suffering community the verbal monstrosity "motorneer," ought to study philology or confine himself strictly to railroading. people heartily supported him when he was defending his rights against stock jobbing schemers and rioters, and they deserve a better return the ignorant supposition that "neer" in "engineer" is a termination of personality or agency, whereas the "n" is merely a part of the word engine. The old form of "engineer" was "enginer." The correct suffix is "er," as in baker, driver, writer, officer, prisoner, pension-"motorers," or his "motoriers" or "motoreers," nobody can object. But when he produces "motorneers" we begin to wonder if, when he neults a "lawneer" instead of

his children to school, do they go to a "teachneer" or a teacher? Mr. Rossiter should take that "motorneer" into the shop for repairs. It One thing that Tammany and anti-Tammany men seem to be agreed upon is that our wonderful charter is anything but a success as a

a [lawer-lawler] lawyer. And when he sends

method of government. Mr. Edward Atkinson is neglecting his oppor tunities. Why doesn't he inform us that the eruption of Mauna Loa is a protest and re bellion against being annexed to the United

States without its consent?

The revival of interest in lawn tennis variously indicated this summer, and especially during the last week at Southampton, gives new point to the inquiry whether golf is largely a fad, which soon will be, if it is not already, on the wane. Doubtless a great many persons have suspected that golf enthusiasm could not last, and have been watching for signs of its decline We have recently heard a well known player, still an enthusiast himself, say that he was in clined to think the turn had just begun to mant fest itself, but he is sure to be indignantly contra dicted. For the present perhaps the most that it is safe to say is that the speculative inquiry is an interesting one.

PERSONALS.

Henry Maudslay, whose death occurred in London recently, some years ago was created by the King of Portugal a chevaller of the Order of Christ Mr. Maudalay spent considerable time in Palestine Mr. Maudsiay spent considerable time in Palestine, and carried out some important excavations in Jerusalem at his own expense. He also rendere much assistance to and frequently received the thanks of the Palestine Exploration Fund. A large part of the paving which he discovered in Jerusalem was presented by him to St. Paul's Cathedral, another portion being placed in Free Masons' Hall, London.

great syndicate controlling the street railway and gas privileges of a large number of cities, began life as an errand boy in a grocer's store. Mr. El kins is a native of West Virginia, and was born is 32.

William L. Elkins, who is at the head of th

Colonel Charles E. Jones, the Georgia historiahas compiled a list of the surviving Confederate generals, which shows that out of the origina nineteen lieutenant generals seven survive; of the eighty-one major generals, sixteen are living, and of 3% brigadier generals, ninety-two survive. The living lieutenant generals are James Longstreet, Alexander P. Stewart, Stephen D. Lee, Simon B. Buckner, Wade Hampton, John B. Gordon and Alexander P. St Buckner, Wade Joseph Wheeler,

Dr. Nedley, who has just died in Dublin, was at one time medical officer of the Dublin metropolitan police. One Sunday afternoon a crowd was stand ing outside a public house before the psychological ing outside a public house before the psychological moment arrived. Dr. Nedley approached, was recognized by some of the crowd, which opened out to let him pass, one of them remarking: "Let the doctor pass, boys; sure, he has kilt more polis than all the Invincibles put together." Alson S. Sherman, Mayor of Chicago in 1844, is

still alive, and in perfect health. He is the last surviving chief of the old Fire Department, and was a member of the first "bucket company" formed in Chicago. Professor John Muir, who has just returned from

the Far North with the Harriman expedition, is Scotchman by birth, but came to this country in sco, when he was only fourteen years old. After taking a course at the University of Wisconsin he taking a counse at the University of Wisconsin he went to Indianapolis, where he worked in a wagon factory. An accident compelled him to give up this work, and he started for South America, de-termined to explore the Amason River and classify

its fiora. Malaria forced him to give up that trip. In 1879 he went to Alaska and discovered, among other things, the great glacier that bears his name. He numbers among his friends most of the great scientists of the world, and has refused many offers of college professorships.

TALK OF THE DAY.

A Whangarei (New Zealand) youth, who advertised for a wife, was amazed to find among his replies letters from two of his sisters. In this case the mania for matrimonial alliances seems to hav been a family disorder.

Dangers of Knowledge.—"Have you got any watermelons on ice?" inquired the man with the basket on his arm.
"No. sir." replied the young man with the eye-

The customer was about to go, when the young

The customer was about to go, when the young man stopped him.

"We haven't any melons on ice." he said, "but we have some under ice. It keeps them colder that way. Heat rises and cold descends, you know. Will one be enough?".

"I recken it will." rejoined the man with the basket. "But I'm going somewhere else to get it. I don't believe I can afford to trade at a grocery shop where they keep scientists for clerks. Afternoon, sir."—(Chicago Tribune.

The grave of William A. Hulbert, at one time president of the old National Baseball League, is marked with a tombstone in the shape of a baseball. When Mr. Hulbert died, in 1882, some of his old associates set about to show their love and respect for him, and the result was the monument in Graceland Cemetery, Chicago. The baseball is nade of red granite, about twenty inches in diameter, showing the seams as they appear upon one of the balls used in regulation games. Acros the top appears in raised letters: "W. A. Hulbert president National League, P. B. B. C., 1876, 1882." On one side appear the names of four clubs in the old league-Boston, Providence, Worcester and Troy-and on the other those of the other four-Chicago, Cleveland, Buffalo and Detroit. there is a headstone of white marble, upon which appears the name, together with the date of birth October 23, 1832, and the date of death, April 19, 1882.

A pun so good that it was not only pardoned, but enjoyed, was once made in a reply to Lord North, it could not have been made outside of England, where a clerk is invariably a "clark." Lord North had just begun to make his annual budget speech in the House of Commons, when a dog, which had wandered in, lifted up his voice in a series of lively velos.

yelps.
"By what new opposition am I attacked now?"
inquired Lord North, facetiously.
"I think, my lord," replied a voice well known to most of the hearers, "It was the member from Barkshire."—(The Youth's Companion.

A few years ago the logs in a river in a Northwestern lumber district had jammed into a nasty snarl, and no one hankered for the job of going out with a cantdog and starting the key log. Ir crew was an Indian who was noted for his coolness and his keenness. The boss finally looked over his direction. "Lacoote," he said, "you go out and break that

fam, and I'll see that you get a nice puff in the The redskin looked at the logs, and then at the

"Dead Injun look nice on paper," he grunted, and walked away.

At an interminably long performance of "Monte Cristo," with Charles Fechter in the character of the hero, the curtain rose for the last act at a quarter of one in the morning. Fechter was discovered sitting in a contemplative attitude. He neither moved nor spoke. Just then a clear, sad voice in the gallery exclaimed, "I hope we are not keeping you up, sir!"—(The Argonaut. A certain doctor had occasion, when only a be-

ginner in the medical profession, to attend a trial as a witness. The opposing counsel, in cross-examining the young physician, made several sarcastic remarks, doubting the ability of so young a to understand his business. Finally he asked: "Do you know the symptoms of concussion of the brain? "I do," replied the doctor.

"Well," continued the attorney, "suppose my learned friend. Mr. Baging, and myself were to bang our heads together, should we get concussion

of the brain?" "Your learned friend, Mr. Baging, might," said the doctor.

the doctor.

A downtown flour and feed dealer has a living curiosity in the shape of a dog, which answers to the name of Rixey. The peculiarity about Rixey is that he is a two legged dog, but can catch and kill as many rats in a given time as his four legged brothers. In fact, he can do better than many. The other day in a contest Rixey killed seven rats in four minutes. This was a trifle over half a minute for each rat—a very creditable record. He is over thirteen years old, and was one of a litter of five brothers and sisters, all of which were more or less deformed. The rear legs of Rixey are the only ones he can depend upon, the front ones having falled to develop.—(Philadelphia Record.

Speaking to a woman's convention, the Governor of Colorado remarked: "When the Israelites wer roken with dissension, God gave a woman to Deborah ruled them for forty years and, the Bible adds, then they had a rest. never been clear whether the rest came as a resulof her rule or because her reign was ended."

Hot Time in the New Town. "Does Eagle Eye contemplate getting up any celebration in honor of Dewey's return" asked the continent trotter. "Wai, I should ruther think so, stranger," responded Amber Pets. "The day that Dewey gets home the boys are test goin, over any lick every sponded Amber Pete. The day that Dewe home the boys are jest goin over an liek cuss in Baid's Gulch, they're goin to sho heels off half a dozen Injuns, string up thief, fire a keg of blastin' powder an get. That's celebrating, ain't it, stranger?"—(c.

The French military medal has just been con ferred upon Mme. Clémence Mercurin, cantinière of the School of Joinville-le-Pont, in recognition of per twenty-six years' service. This distinction, the "Gaulots" points out, is a rare one for women. In fact, only twenty-two women hold the decoration The first to receive it was Mme. Cros, who was decorated by Napoleon III on June 25, 1859. poleon III also gave the military medal to Mme. Calvet in 1861 and to Mme. Malher in 1862. Al those who possess the medal are cantinières except Mme. Marie Witte, who organized the ambu e work in 1871, and Miles, Weleck and Juliette Dodu, who were rewarded for their services during the Franco-German war.

Unexpected Resources.—Mr. Rambo, moving vaguely and uncertainly toward his home at a late hour, was held up by a footpad, who went through all his pockets and found a quarter of a dollar. "Shay," hiccoughed Mr. Rambo, surprised himself at the extent of his portable wealth, "how ju know I had all that left?"—(Chicago Tribune.

MR HOBART AT PLATTSBURG.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT STILL WEAK - MR. ROOT TO VISIT THE PRESIDENT.

Plattsburg, N. Y., Aug. 5.-Vice-President Hobart and his family arrived here to-day from Long Branch by special train, the party travelling in the private car of President Olyphant of the Delaware and Hudson road. President Mc-Kinley met the Vice-President at the station with a carriage. Mr. Hobart stood the trip well, but he is weak and pale, and has not recovered from the severe attack of grip which he suffered last winter.

Charles Truax, of Chicago, called upon the President to-day, and afterward talked over with Mr. Cortelyou the details of the President's visit to the Western metropolis upon the occasion of the laying of the cornerstone of a building in October.

The President went driving twice again today, Mrs. McKinley accompanying him on both occasions. He will attend service at the First Methodist Church in Plattsburg to-morrow and listen to a sermon by an old friend, Bishop Goodsell, of Tennessee, who is visiting in Plattsburg. Last Sunday was the first Sunday in a long time that the President has missed going to church. It looks now as though Secretary Root would

arrive here early the coming week for an important conference with the President upon the policy of the Administration in regard to the Phil ippines. The story that the President and Secretary Root do not agree upon the policy to be pursued at Manila is said to be without foundation, and, on the contrary, they are both said to believe that the war in the Philippines must be ended with the least possible delay. After the conference with President McKinley the coming week Secretary Root will probably announce the plan to be pursued in the Philippines.

The first yacht of the fleet that is to race here on Monday dropped anchor off the Bluff Point wharf this evening at 8 o'clock. It was the Gleam, owned by ex-Congressman Wallace T. Foote, fr., of Port Henry. Mr. Foote was on board, and will sail her in the race on Monday He will wait upon the President and ask him to present the prize cup to the owner of the win-

THE WEEK IN SOCIETY

Bar Harbor was lively last week from daybre on Monday morning until midnight last night with all sorts of entertainments, from the informal afternoon tea to the elaborate and formal dinner. The formal gayeties began with the dinner dance at the Malvern Inn. on Wednesday night, when there was a really brilliant gathering present, the ballroom being resplendent with light and color. Previous to the dance there were a number of dinner parties. Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto G. Fabbri had as their guests Mr. and Mrs. John G. Fabbri had as their guests Mr. and Mrs. John Dynely Prince, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan G. Barnwell, Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, Miss Yokas, William Jay Schieffelin, Miss Van Nest, Miss Schieffelin and Phoenix Ingraham. Charles H. Cramp entertained among others Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Gallatin, Mr. and Mrs. Antonio Y. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Thompson Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Clement B. Newbold, Mr. and Mrs. Craige Lippincott, Miss King, Miss Fox and Llewellyn Barry, Among others present at the dance were Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Pinchot, the Misses McCormick, the Misses Knowlton, Mrs. Alexander Tyan Nest, Mr. and Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, the Misses Van Rensselaer and Miss Thompson.

Thursday was one of the busiest and gayeet days Bar Harbor has probably had in all the days of its existence as a summer resort. The principal social happening of the day was naturally the wedding of Miss Elizabeth Jackson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson, of this city, to the Rev. William Osborn Baker, the recently appointed rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Saviour at that place, and son of Albert B. Baker, of Princeton, N. J. The weather was pleasant and cool, and everything favored the celebration of the nuptials. Not only did the fashionable people of Bar Harbor crowd the church, but there was a large gathering of the townspeople, who have grown fond of the new rector. The bride, who entered the church with her father, was attired in a gown of white sating effectively embellished with point lace. A pearl bound prayer book was carried instead of the conventional bouquet. Miss Alice Van Nest, a cousin of the bride, was the maid of honor, and Miss Mary Howard Vibbert, Miss Alice Van Rensselaer, Miss Mary Thorn and Miss Edith Miller were the bridesmaids. They were attired in simple gowns of white muslin, with touches of blue ribbon and large picture hats. The Rev. Murray Bartlett, of Rochester, N. Y., was best man, and the bride's cousin, Oswald Jackson, and A. Ward Cobb, Reginald Johnson and Richard Irvin were the ushers. The Rev. Dr. William H. Vibbert, the vicar of Trinity Church, this city, officiated at the ceremony, which was supplemented by a reception and breakfast at Llangollen, the summer home of the bride's parents. The reception was a merry one. The Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Baker, after their honeymoon trip, will return to make their home in the new rectory, recently built for them by the bride's mother. The bride, who entered the church with

On Thursday evening Mrs. Alexander Van Nest, an aunt of the bride of the day party in the palm garden of the Malvern in honor of the bridal party and the following extra guests: Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Mrs. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. John Dynely Prince, Miss Mary Brown, Miss Hunt, Miss Thomp-son, G. Willett Van Nest, Phoenix Ingraham, Ben-jamin Chew and Mr. Baldwin.

On the same night Mr. and Mrs. John J. Emery. of this city, gave a dinner party at their summer home, The Turrets, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Ar thur Delano Weekes, the latter a sister of Mrs. Emery. The other guests included Mr. and Mrs. Emery. The other guests included Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Pinchot, Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. L. McIllvaine, Miss Charlotte Pendleton, Miss Virginia Coles, Miss Cohan, Count von Rosen, Charles T. How and George B. Dorr. Mr. and Mrs. Emery gave a recention with music vesteries.

Other incidents of the week included a lunchess by Mrs. Frederick Joy, whose guests were Mrs. Charles T. Sprague, Mrs. Morgan G. Barnwell, Miss Van Nest, Miss Morris, Miss Patterson and Miss Derby, and a dinner by Dr. and Mrs. Morris Long-streth, of Philadelphia, who are occupying their villa. Their guests were Mr. and Mrs. William E. Dodge, Miss Grace Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierrepont Edwards, Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierrepont Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. James Morris the Rev. and Mrs. J. Sanders Reed, Mrs. William, Henry Schleffelin, R. Hall McCormick and George Harris. Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Ketterlinus, who are at their villa, Bide-a-While, entertained at luncheon in honor of Mr. and Mrs. William Mitchell, of this city. The other guests at the table were Mr. and Mrs. A. Howard Hinckle. Mr. and Mrs. William E. D. Dodge, Mrs. Charles W. Bergner, Miss Carpenter, R. Hall McCormick and Montgomery Sellers.

On Friday there were several interesting social incidents. The coaching parade in the afternoon was a great success. The line of coaches proceeded around the ocean front, a stop being made at the tea house for refreshments. Among those who had coaches in the parade were J. C. Mercer who had coaches in the parade were J. C. Mercer
Biddle, J. L. Ketterlinus, R. Hall McCormick and S.
Megargee Wright, Mr. McCormick's guests were
Mr. and Mrs. William Mitchell, Mrs. Miles B. Carpenter and Mrs. C. W. Bergner, Mr. Ketterlinus
had as his guests Mrs. Ketterlinus, Mr. and Mrs.
W. C. Allison, Miss Seely and Montgomery Sellers.
Mr. Biddle's guests were Mrs. Henry Whelen, Miss
Frances Hinkle, Miss Jessica Davis, Dr. Orville
Horwitz and Gist Blair. On Mr. Wright's coach
were Mrs. Wright, Miss Mae Conover, Miss Munnikhuysen, Reginald Johnson and Benjamin Chew.

Abraham Meserole, of this city, gave a pleasant bicycle tea at the tea house on Fri Some of those who attended were Mrs. John A. Hadden, jr., Mrs. F. V. Meserole, Mr. and Mrs Herbert Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Beales, Mr. Herbert Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Heales, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Davles, Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Bridgham, Mrs. Morgan G. Barnwell, Mrs. J. D. Livingston, Miss Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. J. V. L. Pruyn, fr. Mrs. Alexander Van Nest. Miss Edwards, Miss Whitney, the Misses McCormick, the Misses Patterson, Mrs. W. W. Seely, Miss Baldwin, Miss Townsend, Miss Strickland, Mrs. Reuben Hert, Mrs. Garretson, Mrs. Godwin de Castro, Miss Woodville, Mrs. Mackay, Miss Mackay, Miss Berry, Miss Garretson, the Misses Seely, Mrs. F. Ellis and Mrs. Crosby.

Mrs. Herbert Parsons, who is occupying her place, Harfleur House, has sent out "at home" cards for Mondays in August. Mrs. Gardiner Sherman will give a tea at her villa, on Strawberry Hill, on Tuesday, August 8, in honor of Mrs. Clement C. Moore. Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris will receive on Mondays in August. A subscription dance is being arranged by about two dozen of the prominent young married women at Bar Harbor, to be given at the Malvern on August 27.

A fashionable out of town wedding on Wednesday next, August 9, will be that of Miss Alice Reese, & daughter of W. Henry Reese, of New-Hamburg Dutchess County, to Guy Richards, a son of Benjamin Richards, of this city, which will be sol-emnized at 4:30 o'clock at Zion Protestant Episcopal Church, Wappingers Falls, near New-Ham-burg. The guests from this city and the neighborhood will be carried up the river in several special cars, which will be attached to the train leaving the Grand Central Station at 2:15 o'clock, returning at 7:15 o'clock in the evening. The church will be prettily decorated with flowers and plants, and there will be some special music at the ceremony, which will be performed by the rector of the which will be performed by the rector of the church, the Rev. Prescott Evarts. The bride will be unattended by either bridesmaid or maid of honor. Mr. Richards, who is a graduate of Columbia University, class of '57 has selected his prother, Philip Verplanck Richards, to attend him as best man. The following young men will serve as ushers: Verplanck Richards, another brother of the bridegroom; Richard Trimble, Oliver G. Jennings, Tracy Hyde Harris, James F. Bacon, Daniel Le Roy Dresser, William F. Ward, William Thornton Lawson, Louis Fitzgerald, Jr., a cousin of the bridegroom; William A. Melkheham, and the brides brother, William Willis Reese. Immediately after the ceremony there will be a reception at Obercreek, the home of the bride's father, at New-Hamburg, Mr. and Mrs. Richards have deckled to pass the remainder of the summer abroad. They will sail a few days after their marriage.

The marriage of Miss Dollie Bolton, the eldest daughter of the late Samuel Bolton, to Ray Call, son of W. M. Call, will take place on Wednesday afternoon, August 16, at the home of the brides mother, Mrs. Mary E. Bolton, No. 208 Edgecombeave. Only the relatives of the couple and a small number of their intimate friends will be invited to be present at the ceremony, which will be per-formed by the Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, rector of All Angels' Protestant Episcopal Church, tor of All Angels' Protestant Episcopal Chures,
West End-ave, and Elghty-first-st. Mrs. George
H. Stover, the only sister of the bride, will be the
matron of honor, and Miss Louise Bates and Miss
Louise Van Court Clarke will be the bridesmaids.
Mrs. Stover will wear a gown of white organda,
elaborately trimmed with lace, while Miss Bates
and Miss Clarke will be attired alike in gowns of
pink organdie, ruffled and trimmed with lace. The
bridal gown will be of white satin and the vell of
tulle. The bridegroom's best man will be George
H. Stover, brother-in-law of the bride. The ushes
will be Frederick M. Poillon and J. Harper Hunt.

The most interesting matrimonial engagement of the week to the fashionable world was that of Miss Mary Turnure, youngest daughter of the late Lawrence Turnure, to Duncan Ewen Cameron, the elder son of Sir Roderick Cameron, of this city, formal announcement of which was made in last Wednesday's Tribune. Rumors of the engagement had been heard for the last four or five months, but because of the recent death of Mr. Turnure no verification of the report could be obtained from the young people most interested.
Miss Turnure's father was of the old firm of Mose Taylor, in Wall-st. Her mother, who died some years ago, was a Miss Redfield. Miss Turnur's only sister, Miss Jeanne Turnure, was maried three years ago last May to Major John C. Maller,